

Further new Notodontidae from mainland China

(Lepidoptera, Notodontidae)

by

ALEXANDER SCHINTLMEISTER

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Abstract: Further 15 species of Notodontidae are recorded for the first time from mainland China in addition to the work of SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG (2001).

The following synonymies are recognised in this paper: *Armiana* WALKER, 1862 = *Ceira* WALKER, 1865, syn. nov.; *Lophontosia* STAUDINGER, 1892 = *Lophantomira* TSHISTJAKOV & KWON, 1997, syn. nov.

The following new taxa are described in this paper: *Armiana dabashanica* spec. nov., *Betashachia angustipennis punctata* subspec. nov., *Gargetta fangi* spec. nov., *Hupodonta uniformis* spec. nov., *Periergos genitale* spec. nov., *Spatialia decorata* spec. nov., *Syntypistis sinope* spec. nov., *Syntypistis sinope median* subspec. nov., *Uropyia melli* spec. nov.

Altogether 501 species of Notodontidae from China including Taiwan are now known.

Gargetta fangi spec. nov.

(colour plate X, figs. 1, 2)

Holotype ♂: China, Hainan, Wuzhi Shan, 18°57'E, 109°43'N, 1500 m, 20.II.–10.IV.2001. leg. local collectors in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: 1 ♀, Hainan, Jiangfengling, 18.7°E, 108.8°N, 6.VII.1973; 1 ♀, Thailand, Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat), 14°58'N, 102°07'E, Juni 1996.

Diagnosis

Forewing length male: 22 mm, female: 24 mm. The ground colour of the wings and the body is dark brown. The antenna of the male and the female are long bipectinate, in the female only slightly shorter bipectinate. The species resembles externally somewhat *G. costigera* WALKER, 1865, but the shape of the wings is less elongated and much broader. The forewings show a rich pattern which is not so developed in the other species of the genus. There is a darker marked basal fascia and a postmedian fascia. The discoidal spot is prominent and well developed as a black line. The fringe of all wings is mottled fuscous and paler brown. The underside of the wing shows a pale brown postmedian fasciae.

The species is dedicated to Prof. FANG CHENG LAI, Beijing.

Turnaca stigmatica (GAEDE, 1930)

This is the first record from China.

Material: 2 ♂♂ Hainan, Wuzhi Shan, 18°57'E, 109°43'N, 1500 m, 20.II.–10.IV.2001.

Besaia (Besaia) meo SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

The species was described from Northern Vietnam but was hitherto not known from China. It also occurs in Thailand. The specimens from N. Myanmar (Putao) differ slightly from Chinese specimens in the shape of the valves and also externally by a better developed blackish pattern on the forewings.

Material: 3 ♂♂, 30 km S Simao, Puwen, 900 m, Xishuangbanna, 22°30'N, 101°02'E, 11.IV.–11.V.2000. (GU 75-20); 3 ♂♂, Yunnan, label in Chinese, 1200 m, 19.VI.1979 (GU 70-95).

Saliocteta widagdoi SCHINTLMEISTER, 1994

The species was described from Sumatra and was later found in Indochina and Assam (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997). The specimens from Hainan are about 20% smaller in wingspan than the series from Sumatra. The species is externally similar to *Armiana polonia* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 **comb. nov.**, described from N. Vietnam. The rather rounded apex and the tornus of the forewings distinguish the latter species from *meo*.

Material: 3 ♂♂, Hainan, Wuzhi Shan, 18°57'E, 109°43'N, 1500 m, 20.II.–10.IV.2001.

MARKUU SAVELA (pers. comm., 2002) draw my attention to the fact, that *Armiana* (type species *Armiana lativitta* WALKER, 1862 described from Borneo) could be congeneric with *Ceira metaphaea* WALKER, 1865 (type species of *Ceira* WALKER, 1865). This is correct and so *Ceira syn. nov.* must sink as a junior subjective synonym to *Armiana*.

Besides this there is also a new species from Dabashan, Shaanxi:

Armiana dabashanica spec. nov.
(colour plate X, fig. 3)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000 leg. SINIAEV & PLUTENKO, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: 7 ♂♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000 (GU 75-31); 2 ♂♂, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1700 m, July 2000 (GU 76-96); 2 ♂♂, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1000 m, July 2000 (GU 76-96); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Gansu, Kangxian Co. 1400 m, 7.VII.1999.

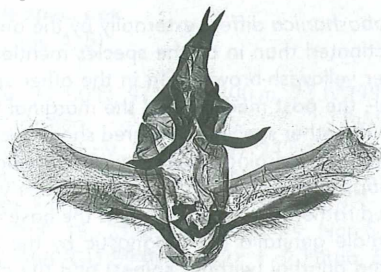
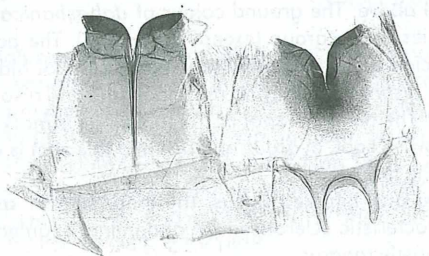
Diagnosis

Forewing length males: 20–22 mm. The new species belongs to a group of similar species: *niveipicta* KIRIAKOFF, 1962, described from Fujian, *argus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 (Yunnan), *distineo* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 (N. Vietnam) and *rogatus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 (N. Vietnam).

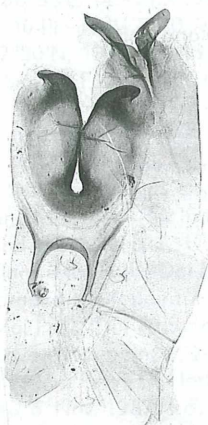
Fig. 1: *Armiana dabashanica* spec. nov., Shaanxi, GU 76-96 (paratype ♂).

Fig. 2: *Armiana rogatus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, GU 25-99 (paratype ♂).

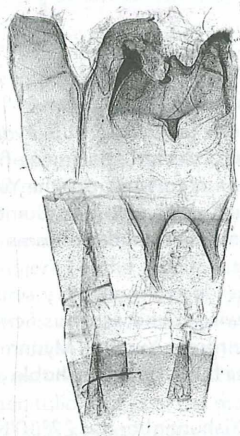
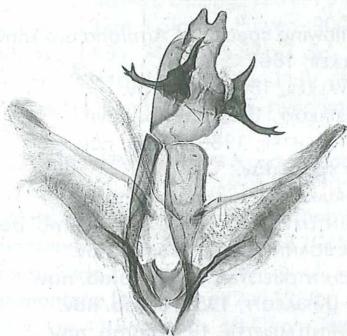
Fig. 3: *Armiana argus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989, Yunnan, GU 15-90 (holotype ♂).



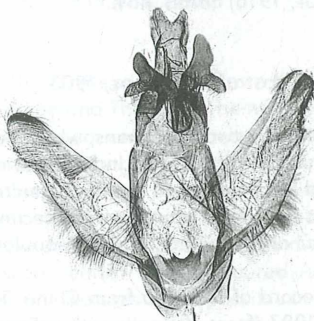
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A. dabashanica differs externally by the antennae of the males, which are significant longer bipectinated than in all the species mentioned above. The ground colour of *dabashanica* is darker yellowish-brown than in the other species of the group (except in *rogatus*). The post basal-, the post median- and the marginal fasciae are prominently marked by rows of black dots. The other species compared show—except *distineo*—usually no marginal dots and also in *distineo* the marginal fascia is weak developed. The discoidal spot of the forewings is marked in *dabashanica* as a diffuse ellipsoid paler yellowish spot. In *argus* and *distineo* this spot is extended rather rectangular toward the base of the forewings.

The male genitalia are diagnostic by the long and biforked uncus, the long, slender and pointed gnathoi (without spines) and the characteristic sclerotised 8th abdominal segments (as illustrated). The male genitalia resembles mostly *rogatus*.

Actual the following species of *Armiana* are known from mainland China:

Armiana WALKER, 1862

(= *Ceira* WALKER, 1865) **syn. nov.**

niveipicta (KIRIAKOFF, 1962) **comb. nov.**

argus (SCHINTLMMEISTER, 1989) **comb. nov.**

dabashanica **spec. nov.**

postfusca (KIRIAKOFF, 1962) **comb. nov.**

guanyin (SCHINTLMMEISTER & FANG, 2001) **comb. nov.**

retrofusca (DE JOANNIS, 1907) **comb. nov.**

malayana (SCHINTLMMEISTER, 1994) **comb. nov.**

margarethae (KIRIAKOFF, 1959) **comb. nov.**

eustachus SCHINTLMMEISTER, 1997 **comb. nov.**

aurora (KIRIAKOFF, 1962) **comb. nov.**

longipennis (MOORE, 1881) **comb. nov.**

ochracea (MOORE, 1879) **comb. nov.**

seacona (SWINHOE, 1916) **comb. nov.**

Periergos testacea postruba SWINHOE, 1903

From Yunnan there are two specimens, which belong to the *testacea*-group. *Pydna testacea* WALKER, 1856 was described from India, Hindostan. The dissected specimens from Assam, N. Myanmar and Sikkim differ in the male genitalia (shape of uncus) from the Yunnan specimens. The Chinese material would match specimens dissected from Borneo, Sumatra, S. Vietnam, S. Myanmar and Thailand. For the populations from Sundaland the name *postruba* is available.

This is the first record of *testacea* from China. The species is externally very similar to *orest* SCHINTLMMEISTER, 1997 (from Vietnam with yellowish hindwings) and *orpheus* SCHINTLMMEISTER, 1992 (pure white hindwings in the males) and seems to be rare in Yunnan, Myanmar and Vietnam. It resembles externally also the following new species but is distinguishable easily by the male genitalia.

Material: 4 ♂♂, Yunnan, 30 km S Simao, Puwen, 900 m, Xishuangbanna, 22°30'N, 101°02'E, 11.IV.–11.V.2000. (GU 73-53, 75-58).

Periergos genitale spec. nov.

(colour plate X, figs. 4, 5)

Holotype ♂: Myanmar, Mandalay, Ayearwady riv., 22°00'N, 97°24'E, 200 m, 23.IV.1998 leg. S. MURZIN & V. SINIAEV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: N. Myanmar: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mandalay, Ayearwady riv., 22°00'N, 97°24'E, 200 m, 23.IV.1998 (GU 72-70); 8 ♂♂, Wa Sa Dam, 50 km NW Putao, 950 m, 27°39'N, 97°02'E, 17.–22.V.1998 (GU 44-06, 44-07); 2 ♂♂, Nan Sa Bon, 21 km E Putao, 550 m, 1.–5.V.1998; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Zi Yar Dam, 65 km NW Putao, 1250 m, 27°50'N, 97°01'E, 18.–21.V.1998; 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Nan Sa Boa, 25 km E Putao, 800 m, 27°21'N, 97°40'E, 5.–9.V.1998 (GU 59-07, 74-22); 1 ♂, Putao, 500 m, 27°21'N, 97°24'E, 23.V.1998.

Yunnan: 1 ♂, "Yunnan 2000" (GU 75-21); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Lishadi (Walo), 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, 27°15'N, 98°55'E, 14.–24.X.1999 (GU 75-52); 2 ♂♂, Yunxian, Daxing, 120 km S Dali, 24°30'N, 100°01'E, 16.III.–10.IV.2000; 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Yunnan, 30 km S Simao, Puwen, 900 m, Xishuangbanna, 22°30'N, 101°02'E, 16.III.–10.IV.2000. (GU 73-51, 74-24, 75-57); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Yunnan, 30 km S Simao, Puwen, 900 m, Xishuangbanna, 22°30'N, 101°02'E, 11.IV.–11.V.2000 (GU 75-57); 1 ♀, Yunlong, 90 km NW Dali, 2570 m, Nujiang (Salween) river valley, 25°50'N, 99°17'E, August 1998.

Thailand: 1 ♂, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon National Park, km 39.5 road (N of) Chom Thong – summit, 1.5 km above check-point 2, 1820 m, lower montane forest, 1.–3.VI.1998 (GU 75-61); 1 ♂, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon National Park, km 39.5 road (N of) Chom Thong – summit, around check-point 2, 1730 m, lower montane forest, 28.–31.V.1998 (GU 75-61); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon National Park, km 37–38 road (N of) Chom Thong – summit, around check-point 2, 1730 m, lower montane forest, 12.–22.xi.1998 (GU 75-61); 1 ♂, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon National Park, km 43.5 road (N of) Chom Thong – summit, 5.5 km above check-point 2, 2050 m, lower montane forest, 15.–19.XI.1998 (GU 74-23); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon, 2300 m, 9.XI.1999 (GU 75-60); 2 ♀♀, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Suthep, 6. Nov. 1987; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Prov. Nam, 25 km nördlich Be Luang, 1150 m, 11.XI.1999; 1 ♂, Prov. Nam, 30 km östlich Pua, 1000 m, 13.XI.1999 (GU 74-21).

Diagnosis

Forewing length males: 26–33 mm, females 36–42; the specimens from Myanmar span generally about 2–3 mm more than those from Yunnan and Thailand. The new species is externally very similar to *P. testacea* and shares the most diagnostic characters (small black discoidal spots on the forewings, pale brownish hindwings, long and brown bipectinated antenna). Externally *P. genitale* shows a somewhat better developed black submarginal fascia, particularly near the tornus of the forewings. These blackish spots are often also marked on the underside; however also in *testacea* there are (seldom) such forms. The hindwings of *testacea* are in the majority of the specimens more fuscous reddish brown coloured. Actually the correct separation from *testacea* with regard to external features is not possible in every case. Other similar species are *orest* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 (described from Vietnam), with yellowish instead of reddish hindwings in the males, and *orpheus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1992 (Yunnan and Sichuan), which have pure white hindwings in the males.

The male genitalia differs in the diagnostic shape of the valves from *testacea*.

The other similar species also exhibit very different male genitalia. By this way, the identification according to dissection of the genitalia is easy and safe.

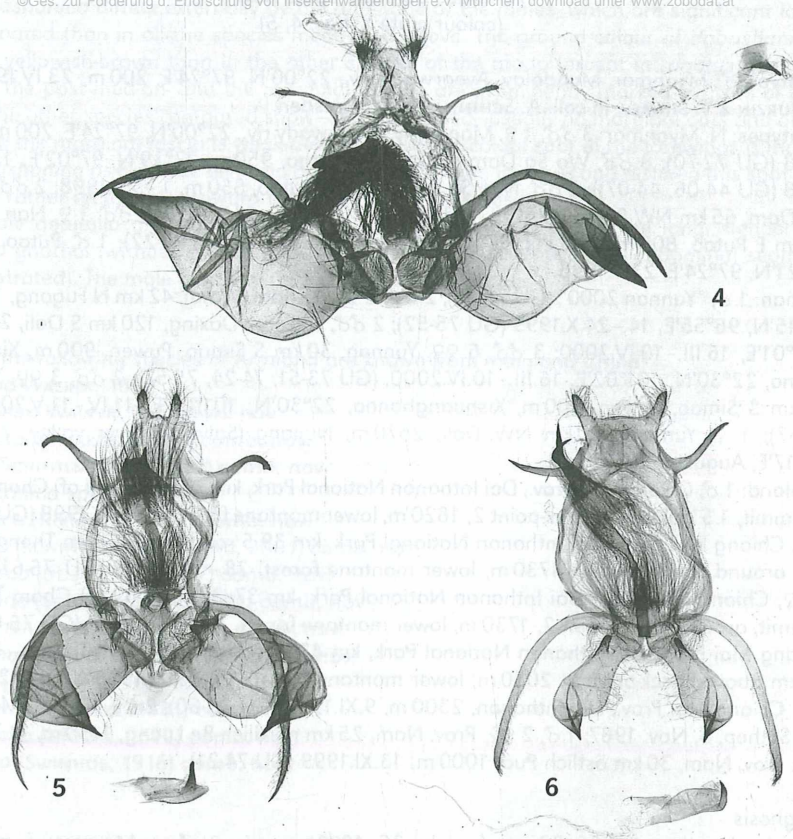


Fig. 4: *Periergos testacea postruba* SWINHOE, 1903, Yunnan, GU 75-58.

Fig. 5: *Periergos testacea testacea* WALKER, 1856, Assam, GU 71-31.

Fig. 6: *Periergos genitale* spec. nov., N. Myanmar, Putao GU 44-07 (paratype ♂).

P. genitale and *testacea* occur sympatrically and synchron in Yunnan. The record of a female of *P. orest* from Yunnan (SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001) is very probably wrong. This female could belong to *genitalis*.

Betashachia angustipennis punctata subspec. nov.
(colour plate X, fig. 6)

From Shaanxi there is a distinct subspecies of *angustipennis* MATSUMURA, 1925, which was described from Taiwan:

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000 leg. SINIAEV & PLUTENKO, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Shaanxi, Taibaishan, Tsinling Mts., Houzhenzi, 33°53'N, 107°49'E, 1350–2000 m, 27.V.–8.VI.1999; 2 ♂♂, Houzhenzi, 1500 m, 1.–20.V.2000; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, dito, Houzhenzi, 1600 m, June 1999 (GU 74-50); 1 ♂, dito, Houzhenzi, 1600 m, 1.–2.VIII.1999; 1 ♂, dito, Houzhenzi, 1900 m, 1.–12.VIII.1999; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, dito, Houzhenzi, 1500 m, July 2000; 2 ♂♂, Central Tsinling Mts., 50 km N Ningshan city, 33°44'N, 108°26'E 1500 m, June 2000; 21 ♂♂, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000; 1 ♂, dito, Sou Man, 1700 m, 15.VI.–15.VII. 2000; 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, dito, Shou Man, 1700 m, July 2000.

Diagnosis

Forewing length males: 20–23 mm, females: 24.5–26 mm. The Sumatran ssp. *tropica* shows whitish pattern, particularly on the tornus and the dorsum of the forewings. Ssp. *angustipennis* (Taiwan, Hainan, Eastern China, Indochina) has rather uniform greyish forewings with weakly developed pattern and weakly developed discoidal spot. The diagnostic features of the new ssp. *punctata* are the well developed and prominent black discoidal spot on the forewings.

The male genitalia do not differ significantly from those of ssp. *angustipennis*. The costal valve process seems to be somewhat better developed than in ssp. *angustipennis*, but maybe this is an expression of individual variation.

Uropyia melli spec. nov.

(colour plate X, fig. 9)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000 leg. SINIAEV & PLUTENKO, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: 23 ♂♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000, (GU 76-42, 76-43, 76-56). 4 ♂♂, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1500 m, July 2000.

Diagnosis

Forewing length males: 25–26 mm, the female is still unknown.

Externally very similar to *U. meticolodina* OBERTHÜR, 1884. *U. melli* differs from *meticolodina* by the generally more warm (the scales are more reddish coloured) habitual impression, whereas *meticolodina* appears rather somewhat greenish (more bluish colour). A diagnostic feature is the well developed and contrasting discoidal spot of the forewings, which is in *meticolodina* weak and diffuse.

The male genitalia differ particularly in the shape of the uncus and the gnathoi. The uncus in *melli* is much broader and deeply bilobed. The valves are rounded in *melli* and show a small process on their costa. The 8th sternite is slightly bilobed in *meticolodina* but in *melli* rather convex.

U. melli seems to be exclusively distributed in N. Dabashan, where it occurs sympatrically and synchron but less common with *meticolodina*. In all the other collecting sites around (Taibaishan, Gongga Shan, Yunnan, Hubei etc.) and even in the Southern slopes of Dabashan, Guanmianshan in Sichuan, only *meticolodina* was found, being common.

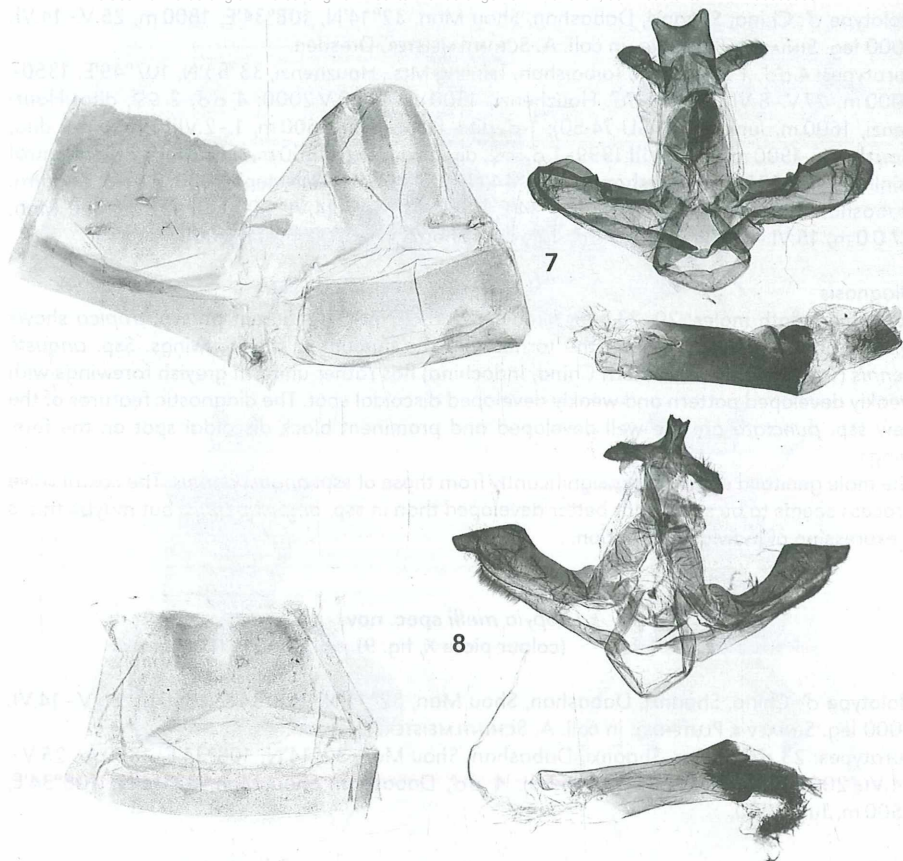


Fig. 7: *Uropygia melli* spec. nov., Shaanxi, Dabashan GU 74-56 (paratype ♂).

Fig. 8: *Uropygia meticolodina*, Shaanxi, Dabashan GU 80-100.

Syntypistis sinope spec. nov.
(colour plate X, figs. 7, 8)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.-14.VI. 2000 leg. SINIAEV & PLUTENKO, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: 18 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.-14.VI. 2000 (GU 74-96, 74-97, 74-98, 74-99; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1700 m, July. 2000; 1 ♀O, Shaanxi, Ningshan, Tsinling Mts., 33°44'N, 108°26'E, 1500 m, July 2000.

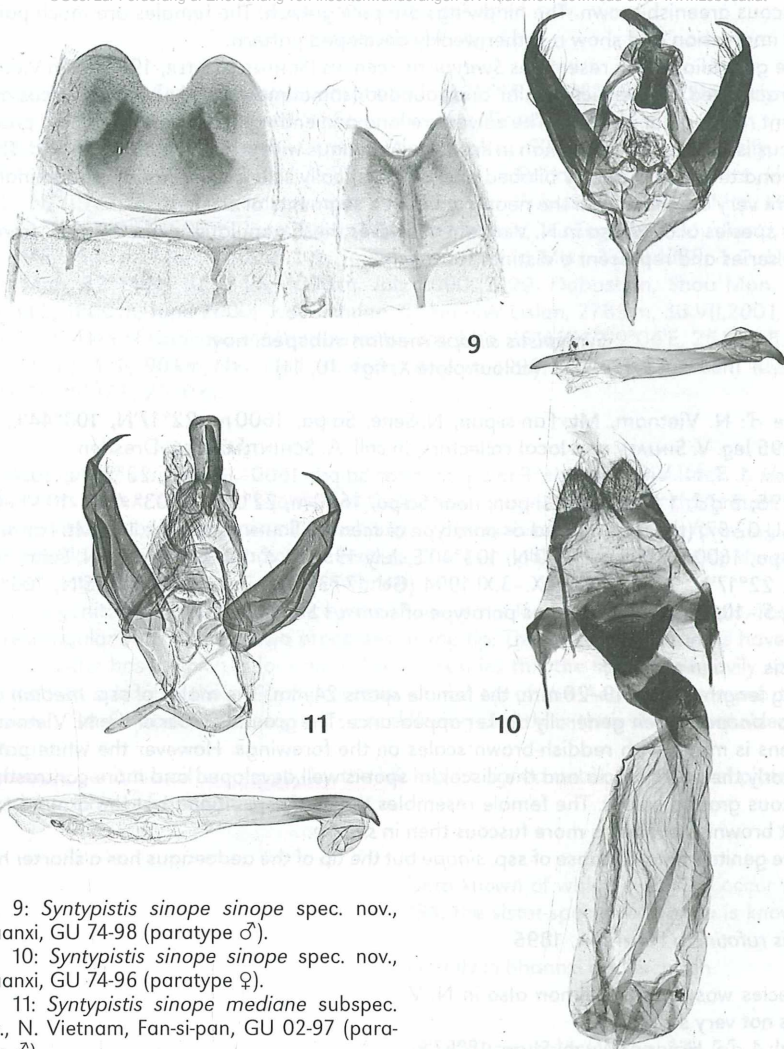


Fig. 9: *Syntypistis sinope sinope* spec. nov., Shaanxi, GU 74-98 (paratype ♂).

Fig. 10: *Syntypistis sinope sinope* spec. nov., Shaanxi, GU 74-96 (paratype ♀).

Fig. 11: *Syntypistis sinope mediane* subspec. nov., N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, GU 02-97 (paratype ♂).

Diagnosis

Forewing length males: 18–20.5 mm (the majority spans 19 mm), females: 22–24.5 mm. The ground colour of the forewings is pale grey. The basal area is filled greenish-grey. The basal fascia is black, and whitish towards the median area. The median area is paler than the marginal areas. The discoidal spot is marked white, sometimes very weakly developed. The post-median fascia of the forewings towards the median area is white and towards the marginal

area fuscous greenish-brown. The hindwings are pale greyish. The females are much paler in external impression and show a rather weakly developed pattern.

The male genitalia, which resembles *Syntypistis scensus* (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997) from Vietnam, are characterized by the rectangular and rounded (sometimes slightly bilobed) uncus and a prominent rectangular gnathos. The valves are long and ending in a long and pointed process. The saccus is long and thinner than in *scensus*. Aedeagus with a small hook at the end. The 8th sternite and tergite are deeply bilobed and diagnostically sclerotized. The 8th abdominal segments are very different from the nearly unilobed segments of *scensus*.

The new species occurs also in N. Vietnam. However these populations are different from the Chinese series and represent a distinct subspecies:

Syntypistis sinope median subspec. nov.
(colour plate X, figs. 10, 11)

Holotype ♂: N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N.-Seite, Sa-pa, 1600 m, 22°17'N, 103°44'E, 20.-30.IV.1995 leg. V. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, near Sa-pa, 1600-1800 m, 22°20'N, 103° 40'E, April 1995; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Fan-si-pan, near Sa-pa, 1600 m, 22°20'N, 103° 40'E, 10.VI.-6.VII. 1994 (GU 02-97) (the ♀ is labelled as paratype of *scensus* SCHINTLMEISTER); 1 ♂, Mt. Fan-si-pan, near Sa-pa, 1600-1800 m, 22°20'N, 103°40'E, July 1995; 1 ♂, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N. Seite, Sa-pa, 1525 m, 22°17'N, 103°44'E, 28.X.-3.XI.1994 (GU 47-73); 1 ♀, Tuan-giao, 21°35'N, 103°25'E, 1200 m, 5.-10.XI.1994 (labelled as paratype of *scensus* SCHINTLMEISTER).

Diagnosis

Forewing length males: 19-20 mm, the female spans 24 mm. The males of ssp. *median* differ from ssp. *sinope* in their generally darker appearance. The ground colour of the N. Vietnamese specimens is mixed with reddish-brown scales on the forewings. However the white pattern, particularly the basal fascia and the discoidal spot is well developed and more contrasting to the fuscous ground colour. The female resembles those of ssp. *sinope* but the ground colour (without brownish scales) is more fuscous than in *sinope*.

The male genitalia match those of ssp. *sinope* but the tip of the aedoeagus has a shorter hook.

Omichlis rufotincta HAMPSON, 1895

This species was found common also in N. Vietnam and Thailand, so this first record from China is not very surprising.

Material: 4 ♂♂, Hainan, Wuzhi Shan, 18°57'E, 109°43'N, 1500 m, 20.II.-10.IV.2001.

Neodrymonia albinomarginata SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

This species was described from N.Vietnam and can be recorded now also from mainland China.

Material: 2 ♂♂, Hainan, Wuzhi Shan, 18°57'E, 109°43'N, 1500 m, 20.II.-10.IV.2001.

Hupodonta uniformis spec. nov.

(colour plate X, fig. 12)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1000 m, July 2000 leg. PLUTENKO & local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, Shaanxi, Central Tsinling Mts., 50 km N Ningshan city, 33°44'N, 108°26'E, 1500 m, June 2000 (GU 75-23, 77-21); 3 ♀♀, S. Taibaishan, Tsinling Mts., Houzhenzi, 33°53'N, 107°49'E, 1500 m, July–August 2000; 2 ♀♀, S. Taibaishan, Tsinling Mts., Houzhenzi, 33°53'N, 107°49'E, 1600 m, June 1999; 1 ♀, S. Taibaishan, Tsinling Mts., Houzhenzi, 33°53'N, 107°49'E, 1500 m, March 2000; 1 ♀, Taibaishan, Tsinling Mts., 27.VII.1979; 1 ♀, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1000 m, July 2000; 2 ♀♀, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, June 2000; 1 ♂, Sichuan, 53 km NW Lixian, 2785 m, 30.VII.2001; 1 ♂, NW Yunnan, 134 km N Caojian, 2460 m, Fengshuining Mts. 25°46'N, 99°06'E, 25.VII.–8.VIII.1999 (GU 73-86); 1 ♀, 90 km NW Dali, Yunlong, August 1998, Najiang (Salween) River Valley, 25°50'N, 99°17'E, 2570 m.

Diagnosis

Forewing length males: 23–25 mm, females: 25–27 mm. The species is related to *Hupodonta lignea* MATSUMURA, 1919 and shows also the pattern of *lignea*. However the ground colour of all wings and the body is fuscous blackish brown. The discoidal spot on the forewings, marked as a long black line, is a characteristic feature. There is a pale yellowish spot on the dorsum in the median area of the forewings as in *lignea*.

The male genitalia are very different by the shape of the long and slender uncus. The gnathoi are rectangular with one or two processes at the tip. The valves of *uniformis* have a costal process at the base, which is lacking in *lignea*. Besides this the saccus is heavily sclerotised and toothed and also the pair of processes at the tip of the Aedeagus is much thicker in *uniformis*. The 8th abdominal segments are differing slightly in their shape and sclerotisation from *lignea*.

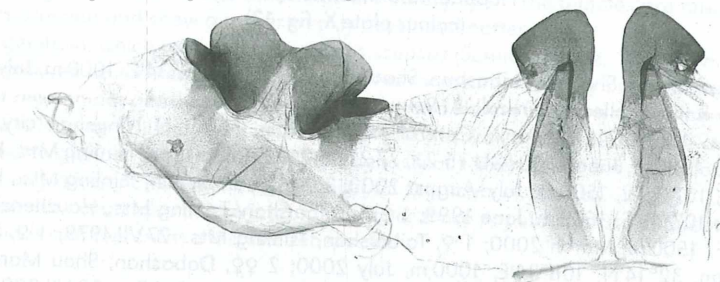
The female genitalia differs mainly by the bilobed (in *lignea* unilobed) ventral plate and the shorter apophyses from *lignea*.

Altogether there are now 5 species of *Hupodonta* known of which 4 species occur in China. Only *Hupodonta imbrifera* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1994, the sister-species of *lignea* is known exclusively from Malaya.

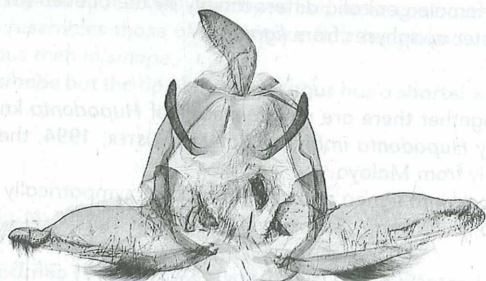
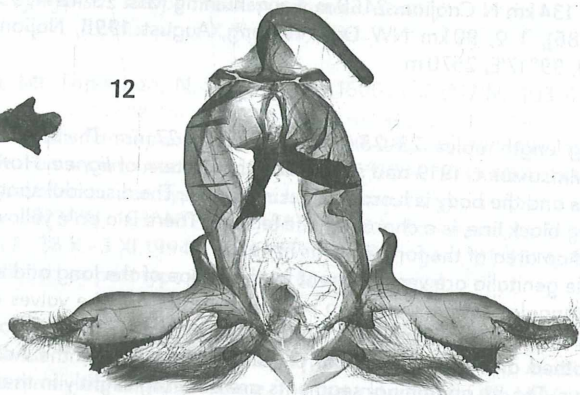
Hupodonta lignea and *uniformis* occur sympatrically in Shaanxi and Sichuan.

***Lophontasia parki* (TSHISTJAKOV & KWON, 1997) comb. nov. (col. pl. X, fig. 13)**

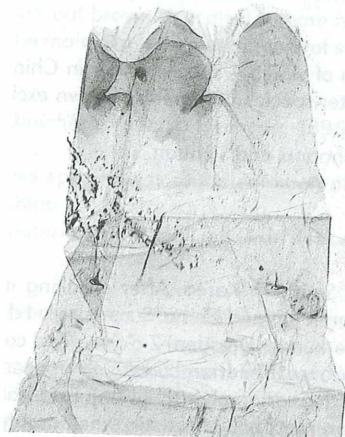
TSHISTJAKOV & KWON recently described this species from Southern Korea. After checking my collection I was not able to find *parki* among material from mainland China. Surprisingly I discovered in the collection of the Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde (Dresden) 2 ♂♂ in good condition, which externally resemble much more *sinensis* MOORE, 1877 than *cuculus* STAUDINGER, 1887 (TSHISTJAKOV & KWON compare *parki* with *cuculus* in their original description). Externally *parki* differs from *sinensis* by the paler ground colour, the almost not contrasting median area

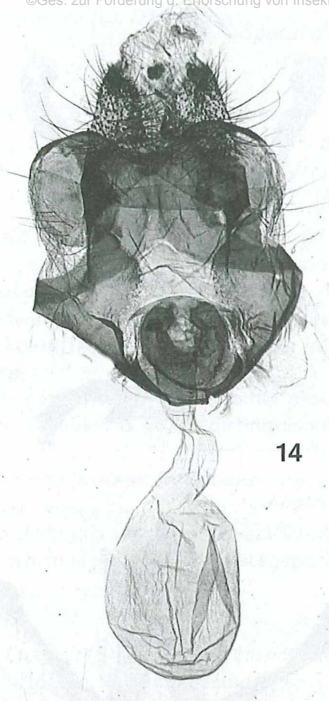


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14



15

Fig. 14: *Hupodonta uniformis* spec. nov., Shaanxi, GU 75-21 (paratype ♀).

Fig. 15: *Hupodonta lignea* (MATSUMURA, 1919), Honshu, GU 72-50.

and the fine blackish pattern of the forewings. A diagnostic character is the absence of any white scales on the forewings, particularly on the dorsum.

The male genitalia of *parki* resembles that of *draesekei* O. BANG-HAAS, 1927 (illustrated in SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001: 89). By comparison with further species of *Lophontesia* STAUDINGER, 1892 it is clear, that *parki* belongs to a group of species comprising *sinensis*, *margareta* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989, *draesekei* and an undescribed species from Himachal Pradesh, NW India. The differences given by TSHISTJAKOV & KWON, 1997 are rather of specific value and would lead to a splitting of the group into 5 different genera. *Lophontomira* TSHISTJAKOV & KWON, 1997 **syn. nov.**, must sink therefore as a junior subjective synonym of *Lophontesia* STAUDINGER, 1892.

Material: 2 ♂♂, [China Jilin], Mandshuria, Prov. Kirin, Kaulintze, Ende Juli [probably collected around 1920].

Fig. 12: *Hupodonta uniformis* spec. nov., Shaanxi, GU 75-23 (paratype ♂).

Fig. 13: *Hupodonta lignea* (MATSUMURA, 1919), Honshu, GU 14-95.

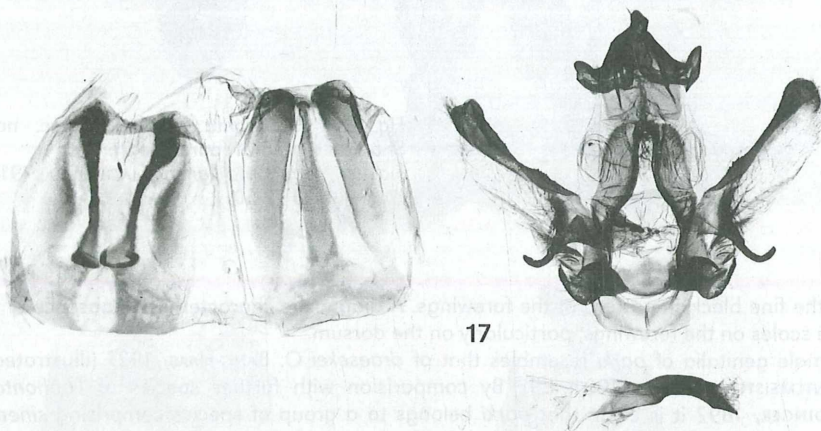
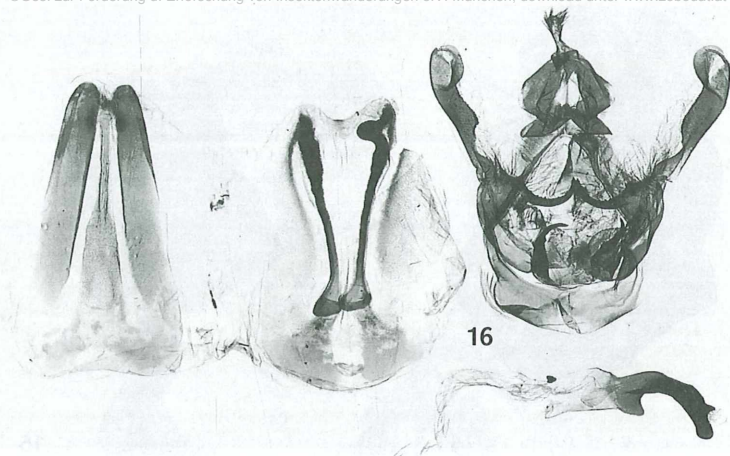


Fig. 16: *Spatalia decorata* spec. nov., Shaanxi GU 75-47 (paratype ♂).

Fig. 17: *Spatalia procne* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989, Shaanxi, GU 75-48.

Hexafrenum viola SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

This is the first record from China. The species was described from N. Vietnam and occurs also in Thailand and Laos.

Material: 1 ♀, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 56 km S Yunjinghon (= Jinghon), 2200 m, 6.-7.IV.1999.

***Spatialia decorata* spec. nov.**

(colour plate X, fig. 14)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000 leg. SINIAEV & PLUTENKO, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: 36 ♂♂, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000 (GU 75-47); 1 ♀, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1500 m, July 2000.

Diagnosis

Forewing length males: 21–23 mm (1 male spans 20 mm), female: 23.5 mm. Externally similar to *Spatialia jezoensis* WILEMAN & SOUTH, 1916 from Japan, where the males span only 19 mm. The hindwings are greyish instead of fuscous brown as in *jezoensis*. Similarities exist also to *procne* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989, but the latter species lacks any fuscous pattern on the orange forewings.

The male genitalia resembles rather *procne* than *jezoensis*, particularly by the long valve process. *Sp. decorata* is easily distinguishable by the long uncus and the shape of the valves, which are bilobed on the costal side. The aedeagus, which resembles *procne*, is curved and shows a small process. In *jezoensis* the aedeagus is much lesser curved.

The sexual dimorphism is rather unimportant; the female shows filiform antennae.

Spatialia decorata seems to be restricted to the Dabashan. In the Taibaishan occurs *Spatialia procne*, which is probably the sister-species.

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Explanation of colour plate X (p. 243):

Fig. 1: *Gargetta fangi* spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Hainan, Wuzhi Shan, 18°57'E, 109°43'N, 1500 m, 20.II.–10.IV.2001.

Fig. 2: *Gargetta fangi* spec. nov., paratype ♀, Hainan, Jiangfengling, 18.7°E, 108.8°N, 6.VII. 1973.

Fig. 3: *Armiana dabashanica* spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

Fig. 4: *Periergos genitale* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Myanmar, Mandalay, Ayearwady riv., 22°00'N, 97°24'E, 200 m, 23.IV.1998.

Fig. 5: *Periergos genitale* spec. nov., paratype ♀, Myanmar, Nan Sa Boa, 25 km E Putao, 800 m, 27°21'N, 97°40'E, 5.–9.V.1998.

Fig. 6: *Betashachia angustipennis punctata* subsp. nov., holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000.

Fig. 7: *Syntypistis sinope sinope* spec. nov., paratype ♀, Shaanxi, Ningshan, Tsinling Mts., 33°44'N, 108°26'E, 1500 m, July 2000.

Fig. 8: *Syntypistis sinope sinope* spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000.

Fig. 9: *Uropyia melli* spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

Fig. 10: *Syntypistis sinope median* subsp. nov., paratype ♀, N. Vietnam, Tuan-giao, 21°35'N, 103°25'E, 1200 m, 5.–10.XI.1994.

Fig. 11: *Syntypistis sinope median* subsp. nov., holotype ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N.-Seite, Sa-pa, 1600 m, 22°17'N, 103°44'E, 20.–30.IV.1995.

Fig. 12: *Hupodonta uniformis* spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1000 m, July 2000.

Fig. 13: *Lophontesia parki* (TSHISTJAKOV & KWON, 1997), Mandshuria, Prov. Kirin, Kaulintze, Ende Juli.

Fig. 14: *Spatialia decorata* spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000.

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address of the author

Dr. ALEXANDER SCHINTLMEISTER
Calberlastr. 3, D-01326 Dresden
e-mail: schintlm@aol.com

Colour plate X

SCHINTLMEISTER, A.: Further new Notodontidae from mainland China (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae). – *Atalanta* **33** (1/2): 187–202.

Fig. 1: *Gargetta fangi* spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Hainan, Wuzhi Shan, 18°57'E, 109°43'N, 1500 m, 20.II.–10.IV.2001.

Fig. 2: *Gargetta fangi* spec. nov., paratype ♀, Hainan, Jiangfengling, 18.7°E, 108.8°N, 6.VII.1973.

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Fig. 5: *Periergos genitale* spec. nov., paratype ♀, Myanmar, Nan Sa Boa, 25 km E Putao, 800 m, 27°21'N, 97°40'E, 5.–9.V.1998.

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Fig. 9: *Uropyia melli* spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

Fig. 10: *Syntypistis sinope median* subspec. nov., paratype ♀, N. Vietnam, Tuan-giao, 21°35'N, 103°25'E, 1200 m, 5.–10.XI.1994.

Fig. 11: *Syntypistis sinope median* subspec. nov., holotype ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N.-Seite, Sa-pa, 1600 m, 22°17'N, 103°44'E, 20.–30.IV.1995.

Fig. 12: *Hupodonta uniformis* spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1000 m, July 2000.

Fig. 13: *Lophantosia parki* (TSHISTIAKOV & KWON, 1997), Mandshuria, Prov. Kirin, Kaulintze, Ende Juli.

Fig. 14: *Spatalia decorata* spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000.

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Colour plate X

